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MONDAY, MAY 22, 1922

WHOLE NO. 423

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Third Annual Meeting
American Classical League
July first and July third, 1922
Boston, Mass.

The Third Annual Meeting of the American Classical League will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Boston at three o'clock Monday afternoon, July 3, 1922, in historic Faneuil Hall.

The Council of the American Classical League will meet at ten o'clock Monday morning, July 3, in Room A, Copley Square Hotel (not the Copley Plaza Hotel), Boston.

The Advisory Committee on the Classical Investigation will meet at ten o'clock in the morning and again at three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, July 1, in Room A, Copley Square Hotel (not the Copley Plaza Hotel), Boston.

Copley Square Hotel, on Huntington Avenue, one block distant from Copley Plaza Hotel, will be the headquarters of the American Classical League. The accommodations are excellent and the rates will be very reasonable to all members of the League. It is desirable to secure reservations well in advance of July 1, preferably by June 15.

Later announcements will give exact details as to hotel accommodations and programme.

ANDREW F. WEST, President
Princeton, N. J.
May 20, 1922

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Organized in November, 1906

Membership April 22, 1922, 760

Dues.....\$2.00 per annum
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The Classical Weekly

VOL. XV, No. 27

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1922

WHOLE NO. 423

TWO NEW SCULPTURED BASES IN ATHENS

In the early weeks of the present year two important and interesting monuments were found in the South-western part of Athens, near the Church of St. Athanasius, not far from the Ceramicus, and directly beside the line of the Athens-Peiraean electric railroad. In an excavation for a garage, on the extension of Thessalonica Street, the workmen unearthed, out of the Themistoclean Wall, two bases of Pentelic marble, decorated on three sides with scenes in relief. The bases were at once exhibited in the room of archaic sculpture in the National Museum at Athens, where they have attracted unusual attention because of their interest and beauty, and the excellent state of their preservation.

While we await the official publication of these monuments, a brief description of the scenes portrayed may be of interest to the readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. One base, which is slightly larger than the other, is about 78 cm. square and about 30 cm. high. The front and two sides are sculptured in relief, but the back is left smooth, evidently because the base was to be placed against a wall. In the top surface is a cutting where a stele was probably inserted. The sculptured relief on the left side, as one faces the base, represents six nude youths arranged in two groups of three on each side, facing each other, and engaged in various athletic exercises. The front surface of the base is decorated with another athletic scene. Here the center of the field is occupied by two youths wrestling in the traditional attitude, while behind each contestant stands another youth, the one on the right holding a long pole. On the right side of the base is represented a scene that is even more interesting, suggestive of the preliminary preparations for a cat and dog fight. The four figures of this group are also arranged symmetrically: there are two youths, seated, facing each other in the center, and a standing youth on each side. The youth on the left of the central pair, who is seated on a stool with straight, upright, legs, is holding a dog in leash; the one on the right sits on a cross-legged stool and holds on a leash an animal of the feline family, which one hesitates to call a cat and whose appearance certainly is very different from that of our house cat. This creature has its back arched in the characteristic manner of the feline in face of a dog, and is evidently prepared for any emergency, either to attack or to be attacked. Behind the youth with the dog a man is standing in an easy attitude, leaning on a long staff, while, on the other side, the man standing behind the second seated figure holds a stick in his left hand and lays his right on the shoulder of the youth in front. The symmetry

of arrangement, the style, and the execution of these groups are strongly reminiscent of types frequently found on the Attic red-figured vases. Much red color is still preserved on the reliefs; especially in the scene of the 'cat' and dog fight the background of the monument still retains a deep red color.

The second base is rectangular in shape, roughly 59 cm. in width across the front, 80 cm. in length, on the sides, and 28 cm. in height. The back of this base is smooth, and there is also a cutting on top for a stele. On each side is represented in relief a quadriga that is facing toward the front of the base, being driven by a charioteer clad in a long chiton and wearing an Athenian helmet. A hoplite, who is in the act of mounting the chariot, wears a Corinthian helmet, corselet, and greaves, and carries a round shield. Behind the chariot-group in each case are two standing figures, one bearded, the other beardless, clad in similar armor and differing only in the pose of their spears, which are indicated by lines. The eyes are shown throughout in front view. The scenes on the two sides are similar, except that, on the left, the shields of the hoplites are seen from the inside, and of course the right side of the men is shown. The relief on the front of this base has an interesting representation of a game that is extraordinarily similar to hockey. In the center two nude youths with crossed hockey-sticks bend over a ball. They have long hair that is turned up over a fillet. Their bodies are poised and ready to spring into the game. On each side the composition of the group is symmetrically balanced by two spectators, and of these four bystanders three also hold hockey-sticks as if waiting their turn to play. The group is skillfully composed by contrasting a figure in profile with one in front view on the left, and, on the right, with a youth seen from the back. Foreshortening is practised in modeling the feet and there is considerable variety in pose as well as diversity in the action of the hands. On this base there are faint traces of red color on the inside rim of the shields and on the crest of a hoplite's helmet, which would suggest that these figures may have been relieved in dark against a light ground, in contrast with the technique employed on the other block. The models of these figures, too, seem related rather to black-figured than to red-figured vase-painting.

As these bases were found in the Themistoclean Wall, they must antedate 479 B. C. A study of their style and technique leads to ready concurrence with the date assigned to them by the authorities of the National Museum at Athens, about 500 B. C. In a word, then, they are beautiful, interesting, well-preserved monuments of the end of the sixth century

B. C., and their publication will be eagerly awaited by the general public as well as by artists and archaeologists.

ATHENS

T. LESLIE SHEAR

REVIEWS

New Studies of a Great Inheritance. Being Lectures on the Modern Worth of Some Ancient Writers. By R. S. Conway. London: John Murray (1921). Pp. vii + 241.

Professor Conway, of the University of Manchester, well known for his work on the Italic dialects and on Vergil (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15.108, 116) has collected into a single volume ten lectures (Preface, vi)

. . . designed to represent, as far as the conditions of a popular lecture allowed, some of the elements in the great ancient writers, especially those of Rome, which make their study of permanent value; and in particular to indicate as clearly as possible how much in the ethical framework of modern society may be traced directly to their teaching.

In this series Vergil holds the central place not only because he was the great transmitter of Graeco-Roman influence to the medieval and modern world, but because his poetry, to be properly understood, must be read in relation to the times in which he wrote and to the work of his predecessors. The book is appropriately dedicated to the late Dr. W. Warde Fowler, whose contributions to Vergilian interpretation are frequently cited.

The chief merits of the lectures are their variety of theme and refreshing style (they preserve the informality of their original spoken form); the complete absence of pedantry; their use of a sound philological method in attempting to interpret the ancient writers in the light of the cultural atmosphere in which they lived, and the reasonableness of the positions taken. Perhaps the best way to set forth the scope and the contents of the lectures is to summarize their chief contributions.

(1) The Inner Experience of Cicero (1-17). By reading the Letters to Atticus with Cicero's use of the 'Plural of Dignity'¹ as a clue we can get "some insight into the inner consciousness" of their author at different times in his life. Between 68 B. C. and 66 B. C. the grandiloquent WE is extremely common; but in the great years of the Civil War Cicero put away childish things and in no feature of the Letters is this more apparent than in his disuse of the vain figure of speech in which he had once delighted.

(2) Man and Nature in the Augustan Poets (18-43). The questions raised in this lecture are (20):

¹Professor Conway discussed this matter in Cambridge Philological Society Transactions 5 (1899). For a favorable review of the article, under the caption "Conway's *Nos* in Cicero's Letters," by Professor L. C. Purser, who was associated with the late R. Y. Tyrrell in a monumental edition of Cicero's entire correspondence, see The Classical Review 14 (1900), 138-140. Compare also an article, "The Singular *Nos* in Vergil," by E. H. W. Conway, in The Classical Quarterly 15 (1921), 177-182.

. . . What did the Augustan age contribute to men's feelings and beliefs about their relation to what we call external nature? How had they thought about it before, and what did their new teachers give them to think?

The mad business speculation and sordidness of the times disgusted Vergil. To Lucretius (23) "the interest of nature is not unlike that of a mathematical problem, though tinged with rather sombre colour", although we feel that his poetry is "deeper than his philosophical creed". Both Horace and Tibullus loved the country, but failed to find in it any new or serious inspiration. Vergil, however, did have a new message to tell men of their relation to nature. As later Wordsworth, bitterly disappointed at the outcome of the French Revolution, turned humbly back to nature, so Vergil sought respite from the miseries of the renewed Civil War in his rivers and woodlands. His purpose (34-35) is described as follows:

. . . In the *Georgics*, which profess to supply instructions for the grower of corn and vines, and for the keeper of cattle and bees. . . . what Vergil has really done, and meant to do, though his commentators are strangely slow to realize it, is to draw a picture of the life of the farmer in Italy in such a way as to set it in its true relation to the whole of life, human and non-human.

He never can forget the contrast between the simple life of the farmer and the corruption of sophisticated dwellers in the city. For Vergil (35-37)

. . . the ultimate fact of nature. . . is a mystery single and profound. . . . This transcending process. . . by which the toils. . . of every day become majestic by being linked with great mysteries, and beautiful by being interwoven with human affection. . . is the real key to the deepest meaning of the *Georgics*.

(3) Horace as Poet Laureate (44-65). Horace could idealize, that is, he could connect events with great ideas. In his treatment of public affairs he made three great refusals: he refused to forget the chaos of the Civil War, and the greed of the governing class; he refused to forget his nation in his patron or to think of his patron save as the servant of the nation; he refused to accept the picture of external splendor which impressed the world around him. He combated the idea of a transfer of the capital of the Empire to the East². Vergil, Horace, and Livy strengthened Augustus to resist this greatest temptation of his life.

(4) The Youth of Vergil (66-104). The object of this lecture, delivered in 1914, is to frame some picture of the development of Vergil's thought before he set himself to any national task. Professor Conway, with Skutsch and others, accepts Gallus as the author of the Ciris. The Culex he holds to be a youthful work of Vergil, which the author tried to suppress along with the whole of his earliest work. So Tennyson tried to suppress many thousand lines; his Anaconda is quite comparable to the feebler parts of the Culex. The Moretum, three Priapea, and poems 7 and 9 of the Catalepton are held to be Vergilian; and the evidence for his authorship of the Copa seems to Professor Conway considerable (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15, 109-110).

²See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15, 149-151.

(5) The Fall of Cornelius Gallus (105-111). The Philae inscription (C. I. L. 3 [Supplementary Volume] 14, 147^b), in Egyptian, Latin, and Greek, reveals the boastfulness of Gallus as Governor of Egypt greatly in contrast to his very brief mention of his Imperial master. There is no thought of treason; hence the tragedy of his fall. Vergil, his friend, was heart-broken and had to revise the close of Georgics 4 by piecing together three youthful poems (Aristaeus, Proteus, Orpheus) to take the place of the lost Praises of Egypt and of Gallus. That Vergil had little heart for this task is shown by the incompleteness of the workmanship in these closing lines.

(6) The Growth of the Underworld (112-139). The treatment of the myth of the underworld shows an advance from Homer and Plato to Vergil. We can also mark a development from the Culex and the Georgics (1.36-39; 4. 219-227, 467 ff.) to Aeneid 6. The secret of the spell which Vergil's picture cast on succeeding generations lies in the fact that the story impresses on the reader an intense consciousness of mystery. Speaking of the incidents of Misenus and Palinurus Professor Conway asks (127):

... Is there ever a moment when the after-world comes so near to any one of us as when he has lost suddenly some friend who but the day before was in full enjoyment of life?

And later he observes that the ghosts of Palinurus, Dido, and Deiphobus appear in inverse order to that in which they meet us in the narrative. In the classification of souls Vergil has greatly extended the group of those who died through love, by including all who came to an untimely death in which love was a cause. The reason for this inclusion Vergil nowhere gives nor does he tell what lot Minos assigns to these shades. Of the particular significance of the departure of Aeneas and his guide through the gate of ivory, Professor Conway says (135):

Vergil has shaped his conception of the future world into a magnificent picture; but he is careful to remind us at the end that it is a dream.

The gate of horn (136) may represent ideas that come through the horny tissue of the eye, the Gate of Ivory, those which come merely through speech, by the mouth with its ivory teeth.

The climax of the picture is the Vision of Anchises, whose last word about the young Marcellus (139) "is a poetic, wistful plea that the very bitterness of mortality is itself a promise of immortal life".

(7) The Place of Dido in History (140-164; compare THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15, 116). Aeneid 4 needs reinterpretation in the light of Vergil's own mind and experience in life. To understand Aeneas's treatment of Dido one must understand the general sentiment of the Augustan Age towards woman's place in society. The politicians would have said that Dido had only herself to blame; orthodox Roman society would have been less callous, but would have held it (157-158)

monstrous to think that a woman's claim upon a man's affection could be weighed in the balance against

his political duties. . . . Vergil's own attitude is represented not merely or chiefly by what Aeneas says in his defence, but by what he admits. . . . Vergil's own comment. . . lies in the sequel.

That is, the three bloody wars with Africa show the result of sacrificing human affections for reasons of State. Here as everywhere Vergil is impressed with the mystery of life.

(8) The Classical Elements in Shakespeare's *Tempest* (165-189). This is a fine piece of literary analysis contributing something definite towards the solution of some of the questions raised by the play. The object of the discussion is to show that in the *Tempest* we have a spirit closely akin to the spirit in which Vergil lived and thought. In the *Tempest* and four other plays Shakespeare uses 'god' or 'gods' in a generic, not an appellative, sense, and so puts them in a pagan, or, at all events, in a non-Christian setting. In every part of the *Tempest* there is a pervasive atmosphere of mystery. Shakespeare has drawn a picture of the Divine Providence itself in the character of the mysterious Prospero; hence in the passage, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on", etc., the poet implies an apology for his audacity and begs us not to think him too much in earnest. In the same spirit Vergil makes Aeneas and the Sibyl leave the unseen world by the gate of ivory.

(9) The Venetian Point of View in Roman History (190-215). In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.7 Professor Boak gave a summary of this lecture. The region of Venice has been inhabited from prehistoric times by men of artistic tastes. The "painted page" of Livy of Padua seems to have been inspired by the brilliant sunlight of Venice. The illustrative passages cited in the lecture are from the vivid Elizabethan translation of Livy by Philemon Holland.

(10) Education and Freedom (216-235). Professor Conway asks (217):

... is there anything in the British type of education to account for the difference between the British and the German ideals of life and conduct, a difference which the war has brought home to us all? If there is, it is surely well that in shaping our policy for the future we should know it.

The writer eloquently maintains that the assimilation of the Hellenic and Roman ideas of freedom has been the distinguishing mark of the British humanistic education.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG

The Plebs in Cicero's Day. A Study of Their Provenance and of Their Employment. Bryn Mawr Dissertation. By Marion Edwards Park. The Cosmos Press, Cambridge, Mass. (1921). Pp. 90.

In this dissertation the author has produced a really valuable study of a most interesting element in the population of Republican Rome. It is a source of genuine gratification to find, amid the Niagara torrent of doctoral theses annually poured out in this country, a piece of work so broad in its scope as this, so competently handled, marked by sure scholarship and by a nice sense of proportion, written clearly and forcefully, and without a trace of dull pedantry.

Teachers of the Classics are all too prone to forget the importance to a civilization of the great middle and under classes. The rigidity of the Preparatory School and College curricula has made us confine our attention chiefly to the great outstanding figures in politics, Caesar, Pompey, Cicero, and Augustus, or in literature, Vergil, Horace, Livy, Juvenal, and others. We come to our study of Rome much as the countryman comes for the first time to a great capital, persuaded that its people are all engaged in gigantic political or business operations, or in the gay round of social diversions, and quite forgetting that the great mass of the population consists of middle class and lower class common people. Dr. Park has done for us the same kind of useful service that Professor Abbott has done in his book, *The Common People of Ancient Rome*, by calling our attention afresh to what orators are wont to describe as the 'backbone of civilization', that great undistinguished mass of the people whose voice is as the voice of God.

The author deals first with the provenance of the plebs, pointing out (5) that "During the last two hundred years of the Roman Republic far-reaching changes took place in the racial composition of the plebs". These changes were due to two main causes, which are treated separately: (1) the decrease among the native Italians; and (2) the great increase in the foreign element.

To support the first point, some very interesting totals are quoted (7) from the census figures of Rome from 234 to 131 B. C. These data demonstrate that the Italian citizens included within these census reports "steadily increased from the close of the Second Punic War at the rate of about 1.3% a year for forty years, and that from 165 to 131 it steadily decreased at the rate of about .25% a year" (8). The factors that effected this decrease in the native stock are then studied (9-29). Military service is shown to have been a potent influence in weakening the stock: "During both centuries, because of the type of war which Italy had to wage, the soldiers called to service were obliged to remain away from home continuously for several years; and this necessity not only lowered the birth rate in Italy directly but by contributing to the deterioration of the soldiers' property and the discomfort, often distress, of their families, and by creating in the men themselves a restlessness which made old occupations and old ties less stable, brought about a condition which in all countries and times has lowered the birth rate indirectly. Finally, the long absences on service must have not infrequently resulted in a permanent emigration and residence outside Italy" (16).

Then follows a list (17-18), arranged by decades, offering an approximate estimate of the losses of the native stock on the battlefield from 201 to 60 B. C.

Emigration is shown (19 ff.) to have played an important rôle in the decrease of native Italic stock. The emigrants were *publicani*, merchants, owners of *latifundia*, stock raisers, *mercatores*, *negotiatores*, *aratores*, and *pecuarii*.

Then, too, the decline in the birth rate was largely responsible for the decrease in the native stock. "It seems probable that what in the second century had been at least among the lower classes merely a result of other conditions had in the first century become a primary cause of the decline of native stock in Italy among lower and upper classes alike" (29).

Then follows (29-49) a detailed examination of the reasons for the increase of foreign stock in Italy from 200 to 31 B. C. The losses enumerated in the preceding pages were more than made good by the constant arrival in Italy of non-Italians, both free immigrants and slaves, who became permanent residents. "Few opportunities in industry were open to free labor at Rome or in Italy generally and for the free poor outside Italy, therefore, a possible betterment

of their economic condition did not figure as a stimulus toward emigration" (30).

Next comes a detailed and illuminating study (30-44) of the slave population and its increase by slave immigration, through the acquisition of captives of war and slaves from the block, whose importation for Italy and the provinces had, by the latter part of the second century, been taken over by efficient Roman companies. The list of the diverse nationalities of these slaves given on pages 35-36 is interesting: they include Ethiopians, Gaetulians, Moors, Egyptians, Syrians, Jews, Spaniards, Liburnians, Greeks, Thracians, Bithynians, Asiatics (*sic*), Gauls or Germans, and Indians. There is also a brief treatment (37-40) of the servile uprisings, as well as of the productivity of slaves and the increase in voters of the slave stock (40 ff.). The author remarks (41-42): "The ease of manumission is one of the outstanding facts in the history of slavery at Rome; the ease with which manumitted slaves passed into the citizen class is another". It is shown (42) that as early as 220 B. C. the *liberti* as a class of property-holding foreigners were increasing rapidly enough to be felt as a menace by the aristocratic section of native-born voters.

The first half of the study is summarised by the following paragraph (49):

"The currents of population during the last two hundred years of the Republic have been traced. From 200 B. C. on Italians were leaving Italy, many to spend years in military service in the East or West, some to settle permanently in the scene of their campaigns, others to die in the course of their service; still others were emigrating with the immediate purpose of bettering their economic condition in new surroundings. To take their places in agriculture, and, further, to meet the ever-growing demand for domestic servants and for workmen, skilled and unskilled, slaves were regularly imported during the whole period; aliens, who, either as slaves or *liberti*, remained with their children as permanent residents of Italy. So completely had this exchange of populations taken place that, from 170 on, citizens of alien stock equalled in number or even outnumbered the citizens of free stock, while beside them stood a still larger body of slaves, constantly passing over into the ranks of the *liberti* and as constantly being recruited from slave immigrants. The wars and proscriptions of the first century by their continuous inroads on the number of free citizens must have further increased the already large proportion of foreign to native stock. We must conclude, therefore, that the plebs who came under the new administrative, social and religious ideas of the Empire were largely step-children of Italy, with no direct inheritance in the principles on which the foundation of the Republic had been laid".

The second part of the study is perhaps the more interesting, dealing as it does with the various employments of the plebs (51-90). The question of agricultural labor is first treated (51-55): the author depends here necessarily on Cato and Varro, whose statements are briefly summarized. More valuable because less familiar is the investigation (55-88) of the various varieties of labor performed by the plebs and employed by a professional man of means. The author has taken the facts from Cicero's writings, citing him as a fair representative of the Roman gentleman of means and large interests, who lived, as Plutarch said, liberally and yet temperately. Cicero (57) "drew on a variety of labor which can be roughly classified as: first, permanent employees, entering his service as slaves and continuing in it often as *liberti*, the *familia urbana*; second, contractors, taking certain kinds of work out of the hands of the household; third, professional men employed temporarily and for special services; and fourth, dealers, from whom finished products were ordered and purchased".

Each of these classes is then examined in detail and its contribution estimated. The service rendered by the *familia urbana* is shown (59-60) to have included the duties of *cocus*, *ianitor*, *cubicularius*, *servus a pedibus*, *medicus*, *lecticarii*, *nomenclator*, *dispensatores*, *ratiocinator*, *librarii*, and *tabellarii*. Then follows a detailed investigation of the *liberti* of Cicero's household and those of his acquaintances, and their duties (61-71); then a study of the contractor, in the course of which it is made clear that in Cicero's various establishments both in town and country work was turned over to regular employees, who carried it out not on the wage but on the contract system. This contract labor was commonly used for building, irrigation, and gardening, and sometimes for the publishing of books; much was also entrusted to professional architects. A very brief examination (78-79) of the dealers from whom Cicero purchased various commodities makes it seem likely that the great majority of retail dealers at Rome were *liberti* or of libertine stock.

The author closes the dissertation with a thoroughly interesting investigation of the labor employed in the Arretine potteries (79-88), choosing this phase of manufacturing because in this particular product the name of the maker was attached to the finished article, so that there is a basis here for investigating the numbers, origins, and conditions of the workmen. The author concludes (87) first, that "there is no indication of the employment of free labor in any Arretine pottery. Apparently by the middle of the first century B. C. no field was open to Italian workmen in this industry, although it demanded a relatively high type of workman and was carried on in a small town, not in a great emporium of cheap slave labor". Secondly, "manumission was frequent among the slave potters... Skillful workmen, either slaves or *liberti*, rose to positions of importance; *liberti* were in charge of branch potteries and in several cases became owners of the potteries".

I shall best conclude with the author's own final statement (90): "The increase of foreigners, the decrease of the native stock in Italy had by Cicero's day reached such a point that among the working classes in many occupations, skilled and unskilled, the foreigners held the field. The ease of manumission in the Republic effected a further result. Great numbers of the foreign workers passed from slave to libertine status. From such foreigners many a Roman citizen of the late Republic and the Empire must have been descended, and in their social and religious instincts lay the seed of many a growth which was to appear in imperial Rome".

Altogether this dissertation is a genuinely useful contribution to our knowledge of a class in the Roman Republic too often neglected, and the author is to be heartily congratulated on having produced a sound and readable treatise.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, THEODORE A. MILLER
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

Sixteenth Annual Meeting

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held, in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity, at the University of Pittsburgh, on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29. The programme was as follows:

Address of Welcome, by Professor Samuel Black Linhart, the Secretary of the University of Pittsburgh; Response, by Professor Helen H. Tanzer, President of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States: Papers, My Confession of Faith as a Classicist, Professor Theodore A. Miller, University of Rochester; The White Horse in The Classics, Professor Samuel Grant Oliphant, Grove City College; The Treatment of Orestes in Greek Tragedy, Professor Henry S. Scribner, University of Pittsburgh; Christian Spirit in Horace, Professor Horace Wetherell Wright, Lehigh University; Legend and History in the Aeneid, Professor Charles Knapp, Barnard College; A Chemical Interpretation of Livy 21.37.2, Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh; The Development of the Corinthian Capital, Professor A. D. Fraser, Allegheny College; The Valley of Aosta, Professor A. M. Dame, Washington and Jefferson College; Roman Side-Lights on the Soldiers' Bonus, Professor Laura C. Green, Pennsylvania College for Women; Saving the Best, Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School; Some Class-Room Echoes, Mrs. Myra C. Simpson, High School, Homestead, Pa.; Junior High School Latin, Miss Harriet E. Kelly, Irwin Avenue Junior High School, Pittsburgh; Some Experiments With Latin Tests, Miss Mary Dunbar, University of Pittsburgh.—Of these papers, two, those by Professor Fraser and Professor Dame, were illustrated by lantern-slides. Professor Knapp's paper was delivered at the Annual Dinner, on Friday night. At the Dinner also greetings were brought from The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity by Mr. Norman E. Henry, President of the Association.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, in summary, was as follows:

The balance on hand in the treasury of the Association, current cash account, April 11, 1921, was \$256.18. The receipts during the year were as follows: dues, \$1,366, interest, on funds in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$14.00, on Liberty Loan Bonds, \$19.08, a total of \$33.08, from sale of pamphlet, The Practical Value of Latin, \$29.50, from sale of pamphlet, The Teaching of English and the Study of the Classics, \$11.65, on account of Annual Dinner and Annual Luncheon, 1921, \$195.00, from postage and exchange, \$.30. The total receipts for the year were thus \$1,635.53, and the total amount in the fund was \$1,891.71. The expenditures were as follows: for Annual Meeting, 1921, Dinner and Luncheon, \$301.50, Annual Meeting, 1922, printing, \$26.10, a total of \$327.60, to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, volume 14, \$11, Volume 15, \$573, Volume 16, \$98, Volume 17, \$1 (a total of \$683), interest, transferred to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$14, clerical assistance, \$400, postage, \$102.86, printing, \$24.89, stationary, and supplies, \$22.05, travelling expenses, \$83.12, refund of 1922-1923 dues, \$2. The total expenditures were thus \$1,659.52. The balance on hand, April 22, 1922, was \$232.19.

In addition to this cash balance, subject to check, the Association has Liberty Loan Bonds, which cost \$300, and funds in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, amounting to \$423.33. The total assets of the Association are thus \$955.52.

On April 11, 1921, the balance to the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, current cash account, was \$834.73. The receipts during the year were as follows: advertising, Volume 14, balance, \$189.25, Volume 15 (on account) \$394.75, a total of \$584, exchange and postage, \$6.21, extra numbers and back volumes, \$135.93, interest, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$28.46, Liberty Loan Bonds, \$31.80, a total of \$60.26, from members of the C. A. A. S., for Volumes 14, 15, 16, and 17, \$683, from subscribers, for Volumes 14, 15, and 16, \$1,490, for use of Beck Duplicator, \$2, miscellaneous, \$.68. The total receipts during the year

were thus \$2,962.08. The total in the funds was \$3,796.81. The total expenses were \$3,612.78. Of this amount the sum of \$578.14 was paid for printing the concluding numbers of Volume 14, and the sum of \$1,960.27 was paid on account of the printing of Volume 15. Other items were as follows: affidavit, \$25, clerical assistance, \$60, interest transferred to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$28.46, expressage and freight, \$7.88, postage, \$165.18, printing mailing envelopes, \$135, miscellaneous printing, \$36.05, stencils, \$11.92, supplies, including cabinet, \$79.59, telephone and telegrams, \$3.49, refund of partial subscription, \$1.00, miscellaneous, \$2.55. The balance subject to check, April 22, 1922, was \$184.03.

Estimates of additional income for Volume 15, mostly from advertising, amount to \$300. The estimate of expenditures, for the balance of the Volume, mostly for the printing of the concluding numbers (24-27), gives \$400.

To the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY must be set also the sum of \$500, invested in Liberty Loan Bonds (cost price), and the sum of \$666.27 in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The total assets of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY were thus \$1,350.30.

The balance in the Emergency Fund, April 11, 1921, was \$70.33. Between that date, and April 11, 1922, the sum of \$269.58 was received, in part from members and in part from subscribers. By authority of the Executive Committee an appeal for the Emergency Fund was issued with the announcements of the 1922 Annual Meeting. In response there was received, between that time and April 22, 1922, the sum of \$107.66. The total in the Emergency Fund was thus \$447.57.

In The Classical Journal and Classical Philology account, the balance on hand, April 11, 1921, was \$78.77; the amount received for subscriptions to these periodicals, Volumes 17-18, was \$542.31. There was transmitted, for 259 subscriptions to Volume 17 of The Classical Journal, the sum of \$317.26, for 80 subscriptions to Volume 17 of Classical Philology, the sum of \$213.60; miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$625. The total expenditures were \$537.11. The balance on hand, April 22, 1922, was \$83.97. The balance equals 33 subscriptions to Volume 18 of The Classical Journal and 16 subscriptions to Volume 18 of Classical Philology.

From 1915-1922, subscriptions made by members of the Association to The Classical Journal were as follows: 132, 147, 143, 162, 161, 126, 155, 218, 259. For the same years, the subscriptions to Classical Philology were 64, 62, 63, 67, 67, 57, 64, 71, 80.

The sum of \$29.75 was paid to The American Classical League, for 119 membership fees in the League, paid by members of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States.

The following figures show the number of members and subscribers, and the totals of the two together, for the last nine years:

Members	683	704	741	760	681	613	655	735	760
Subscribers	630	715	815	876	704	565	573	741	760

1313 1419 1556 1636 1385 1178 1228 1476 1520

It will be noticed that during the last year there was a gain of 36 members and of 38 subscribers, or a total of 74, over the number of members and subscribers reported at the Annual Meeting in 1921. There has been but one period in the history of the Association during which there was a decrease in the number of members and subscribers. This was in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919, that is, during the Great War. Furthermore, the cost of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY to subscribers (non-members) was during that time raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00. The \$1.00 fee had been ruinously below the cost of producing the paper.

The total cost of printing the pamphlet, *The Practical Value of Latin* (printing 15,000 copies, \$275.41, and postage, to April 22, 1922, \$19.79) was \$295.20. The amount received from sales, to April 22, 1922, was \$397.05. There was, therefore, an apparent profit of \$101.85. Against this, however, must be set unknown postage costs, in mailing copies to subscribers, prior to 1917. The cost of printing 5,000 copies of Professor Cooper's pamphlet, *The Teaching of English and the Study of the Classics*, was \$30.77. The sum received from sales, to April 22, 1922, was \$86.60. The apparent profit was thus \$55.83. Over against this lie postage costs (not kept separately at any time).

Professor C. W. E. Miller, of The Johns Hopkins University, as the Committee on Resolutions, offered resolutions, which were adopted, thanking the authorities of the University of Pittsburgh and of the Pennsylvania College for Women for courtesies accorded to the two Associations at the meeting, and to Professor Evan T. Sage, of the University of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, and all who aided him in the preparations for the meeting, and in its conduct. The resolutions conveyed thanks also to all those who contributed to the success of the meeting, by formal papers, or by discussion of the papers. It may be noted that a very delightful Tea was given to the Associations by the Pennsylvania College for Women.

Professor Miller also offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS Professor Charles Knapp has now served The Classical Association of the Atlantic States for fifteen years as its Secretary-Treasurer, and has for nine years been the Managing Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, the organ of our Association, therefore be it

Resolved that we, the members of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, congratulate Professor Knapp on the successful attainment of his fifteenth year of continuous service as the Representative of our Association in the promotion of the cause of the Classics;

Resolved that nothing we could offer him in the way of material consideration would repay him for the zeal, the devotion, and the selfdenial that he has shown in the performance of his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and as Managing Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY;

Resolved, therefore, that we offer Professor Knapp the only thing that it lies in our power to give—the expression of our honest appreciation of his faithful service, and the assurance of our heartfelt gratitude;

Resolved that we wish him many years of health and courage to continue the good work that he has now for fifteen years so magnificently performed.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Bessie R. Burchett, South Philadelphia High School for Girls; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp; Vice-Presidents, Professor Willis P. Woodman, Hobart College, Geneva, New York, Professor Cleveland K. Chase, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, Mr. Charles Huntington Smith, Morristown School, Morristown, New Jersey, Dr. Arthur W. Howes, Central High School, Philadelphia, Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh, Miss Cora A. Pickett, High School, Wilmington, Delaware, Professor C. W. E. Miller, The Johns Hopkins University, and Miss

Mildred Dean, Central High School, Washington, D. C. These Officers, together with the retiring President, Professor Helen H. Tanzer, of Hunter College, form the Executive Committee. Professor Knapp continues as the Representative of the Association on the Council of the American Classical League.

C. K.

LATIN PLAYS, IN ENGLISH, AT LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

For three consecutive years the students of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Professor John R. Crawford, have produced plays of Plautus and Terence, in English acting-versions prepared by Professor Crawford—the Andria, the Curculio, and the Hauton Timoroumenos. The performance of the last named play, which was presented under the English title of "Pitiful Parents", was so successful, that nearby Colleges and Universities were seeking to have the players give extra performances at those Colleges and Universities.

C. K.

MONOSYLLABLES IN CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH VERSE

In an interesting paper On the Frequency of Short Words in Verse, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 15.73-76, Dr. Sturtevant has pointed out by means of word-counts a striking difference between Latin and Greek on the one hand and English on the other: in English, verse contains more monosyllables than does prose; in Latin, verse contains fewer. By analyzing his data he has shown that the monosyllables are of two types, "insignificant" (corresponding roughly to what may be called "syntax" words) and "significant". He shows further that the latter form a very small group in Latin and Greek, but a large group in English, especially in English verse.

It may be, however, that there are explanations of these differences between the classical languages and English which Dr. Sturtevant has failed to take into account. He has indeed shown that classical verse has more dissyllables than prose, and argues from this that the former used the shortest words available, provided that they were significant. But there are perhaps other factors of considerable importance. The preference of the English poets for significant monosyllables is due not merely to the laconic tendency of verse, but also perhaps to their preference for words of Anglo-Saxon origin, which are generally shorter than those of Latin origin. This preference, which is a well-recognized one, is due in turn to several factors: one is the archaic, and therefore poetic, flavor of many Anglo-Saxon words. Poetry is generally more conservative than prose and preserves the older diction. It should not be argued that the explanation is just the opposite and that the laconic tendency of verse led to the use of Anglo-Saxon words because they were monosyllables. It is a recognized fact that certain of the Victorian writers deliberately gave preference to Anglo-Saxon words as such because of their poetic quality. Tennyson and Browning, whom one finds quoted for this characteristic, lead Dr. Sturtevant's list in the number of monosyllables. An examination of the significant monosyllables in his material with reference to their derivation would settle the question.

Another point may be made. The range of the percentages of insignificant monosyllables in Greek and Latin authors is considerable (from 21.40 to 40.

39 in Greek and from 13.43 to 31.57 in Latin), while in English authors it is much less (from 40.52 to 53.02). This would seem to show a much greater distaste for the insignificant monosyllable in the verse of the classical languages than of English. In fact, it may be questioned whether such distaste actually exists in English verse.

It would be very interesting to have additional counts made and analyzed. Apparently there is a difference between Greek and Latin in the attitude towards significant monosyllables. Greek verse seems to favor them, Latin verse to reject them. But the statistics thus far gathered do not justify a positive statement on this point. Further study may also show that the difference between classical and English versification explains certain of the statistical phenomena.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

B. L. ULLMAN

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY ONCE AGAIN

There is just room, on this last page of the current volume, to mention two more volumes in the Loeb Classical Library. One of these is a rendering of Philostratus and Eunapius, *The Lives of the Sophists*, by Mrs. Wilmer Cave Wright, of Bryn Mawr College, author of an excellent Short History of Greek Literature, and translator, in the Loeb Classical Library, of Julian. The other is the first of a three-volume translation of the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*, by Professor David Magie, Jr., of Princeton University. This volume contains accounts of the lives of Hadrian, Aelius, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Lucius Verus, Avidius Cassius, Commodus, Pertinax, Didius Julianus, Septimius Severus, Pescennius Niger, and Clodius Albinus.

C. K.

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The New York Classical Club held its final Meeting for 1921-1922 on Saturday, May 13, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The President, Dr. Arthur A. Bryant, had felt unable to allow his name to be presented for reelection, and his decision was accepted with regret and with appreciation of his efficient services. Dr. Jane Grey Carter, of Hunter College, was elected President. Mr. George H. Beal, De Witt Clinton High School, Secretary-Treasurer, and Miss Margaret Y. Henry, Wadleigh High School, Censor.

The programme consisted of two valuable papers. Dr. Richard M. Gummere spoke on Seneca, A Most Modern Ancient. He showed that Seneca wrote for the future, not for his own time. He was criticized by the conservatives of his day for his innovations of style, but he came into his own when the early Church Fathers discovered that Christian doctrines and ethics were latent in his work. His monotheism and humanitarian teachings especially commended him to them as a pagan who foreshadowed Christianity. Dr. Gummere outlined Seneca's influence on medieval and modern thinkers and suggested that he still has a contribution to make to the new, more spiritual civilization that it lies with our own age to build. Dr. Gummere is about to publish a study of Seneca which will give in more detail what he suggested in this paper.

Dr. Marion Mills Miller, formerly of Princeton University, read delightfully from his metrical versions of Sappho, both the old and the newly discovered fragments. He wove his translation, supplemented by some original verse, into what he called The Romance of Sappho, giving a vivid and sympathetic picture of her strange life-story. Dr. Miller's verses are all

graceful, and witty and tender by turns; his English Sapphics are particularly charming. A translation of one of the new fragments, which he called Old Love is Best, gave special pleasure. These translations are soon to appear in book-form in an edition of Sappho which Dr. Miller and Dr. D. M. Robinson have in preparation.

A large number of members remained for the luncheon which followed the meeting. After-dinner speaking has not been the rule at the meetings this year; but the rule was broken to allow the retiring President to introduce the incoming President, Dr. Carter, and to permit the members to hear a few more of Dr. Miller's renderings of Sappho. Dr. Knapp, in a few happy sentences in Latin, expressed to the speakers the thanks and appreciation of the Club.

MARGARET Y. HENRY, Censor

VERGIL AND SENECA

The teacher of Vergil is constantly in quest of material with which to awaken the interest of his students. During my leisure moments of late, I have been conning Seneca's *Epistulae Morales*, and have been impressed with the frequency with which Seneca cites the Mantuan. The *Aeneid* is quoted forty-seven times; of these citations thirty-three are from the first six books.

During the reading of *Aeneid* 6, I brought together the quotations from this book in the Letters of Seneca, with sufficient material from Seneca to explain the allusions.

In 53.3 Seneca tells of a thrilling experience he had on a trip by water from Puteoli to Naples. He was seized with sea-sickness, and insisted on being set ashore, but, not waiting, he says, until *obvertunt pelago proras, or ancora de prora iacit* (*Aen.* 6. 3), he lowered himself into the waters, remembering his former habit of cold water bathing, and scrambled onto the rocks.

Lucilius, the friend to whom the Letters are addressed, had written to Seneca, complaining that he had been unable to shake off by travel his heaviness of heart. In reply, Seneca suggests (28.1-3) that he needs a change of soul rather than of sky, and that, although he may cross the mighty deep and *terraeque urbesque recedant* (*Aen.* 3.72), his faults will dog him. In the same passage Seneca compares Lucilius's restlessness to the behavior of the priestess whom Vergil pictures in the words *bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit excusisse deum* (*Aen.* 6. 78-79).

Seneca, in writing of the suicide of a friend, Marcellinus, asks Lucilius why he should weep, why pray, why waste his efforts (77.12). *Perdis operam. De sine fata deum fleeti sperare precando* (*Aen.* 6.376).

In 59.3 Seneca turns critic of Vergil's words, *et mala mentis gaudia* (*Aen.* 6. 278), declaring that these words are eloquent but inappropriate, for no *gaudium* can be evil. Vergil had *voluptas* in mind.

In Letter 82 Seneca assures his friend that it is not in the order of nature that a man shall go with a stout heart to a future which he believes evil, and that, moreover, if he be torn in two directions, the glory of his action is gone. *Virtus enim concordi animo decreta*

peragit (18). He adds Vergil's lines: *Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito qua tua te fortuna sinet* (*Aen.* 6. 95-96), and remarks that it is impossible to go *audentior*, if the evils are real.

In the same Letter, he declares that, though some men flatter themselves that they have checked their mad desires and violent fears with no assistance from philosophy, their boastings 'perish from their lips' as soon as the command of the torturer is heard. *Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo* (*Aen.* 6.261). The strong heart is to come from constant study, put into practice by the soul, not by words.

Again, in §16, Seneca writes that death ought to be despised more, and that we credit too many of the stories about death. He continues thus: *Descriptus est carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, in qua*

ingens ianitor Orci
ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento
aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras.
Here we have *Aen.* 8.296 inserted between *Aen.* 6.400 and 6.401. Seneca goes on to say that, even if one believes that these are mere fables, the fear of going nowhere is just as great.

In 107. 3 Seneca tells Lucilius that life must be spent where *Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus* (*Aen.* 6.274-275). He comments thus: *Effugere ista non potes, contemnere potes. Contemnes autem, si saepe cogitaveris et futura praesumpseris.*

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ELI EDWARD BURRISS
NEW YORK CITY

A NEW EDITION OF A STANDARD WORK

The first volume of Sir John Edwin Sandys's monumental work, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, has reached its third edition (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1921). The volume covers the period from the sixth century B. C. to the end of the Middle Ages. Though the whole volume has been subjected to a careful revision, the revision has affected details only; the pagination of this edition is identical, throughout, with that of the second (1906). On at least 150 pages the notes have been brought up to date by references to the most recent literature. The other most important changes are summed up by the author in the statement that he has "more clearly recognized the part played by Varro, in one particular point, as a link between the Alexandrian and the Roman grammarians (p. 140); he has also assigned 'Virgil', the eccentric grammarian of Toulouse, to no earlier date than the middle of the seventh century of our era (p. 450); and he has found sufficient reason for modifying his views as to the 'early knowledge of Greek in Ireland' (p. 451)".

The classical world is to be congratulated on the fact that Sir Edwin Sandys has been able to see through the press three editions of this volume. A work of prime importance has thus been made even more valuable. May he be able to revise in similar fashion his second and third volumes.

C. K.

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